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ABSTRACT

This document provides basic information on the Polish system of higher education. Following background information on the elementary-secondary system, various facets of the higher education are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the higher education system, expenditures, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the higher school. The higher school is discussed in relation to the rector, the senate, the dean, the faculty council, and the teaching staff. The appendix includes a listing of Polish institutions of higher education and an itinerary of the authors' visits to Poland. An 11-item bibliography is included. Related document is HE 004 569. (MJM)

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN POLAND

Part I: Organization and Administration

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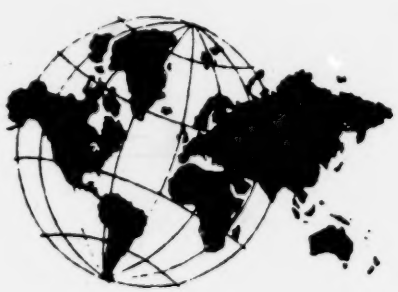

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Preface

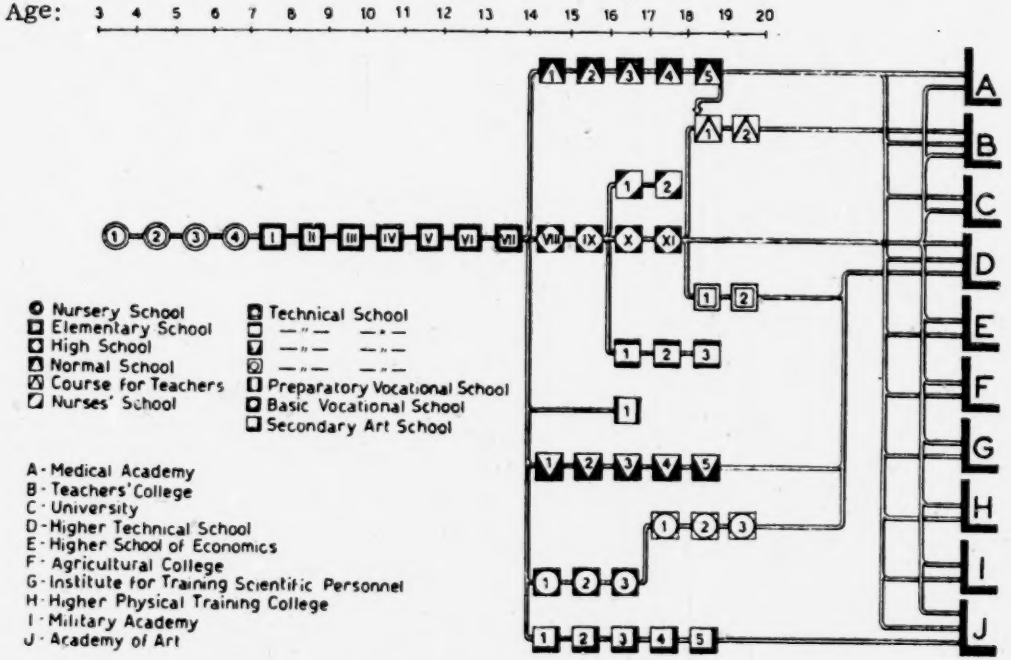
The purpose of *Higher Education in Poland, Part I: Organization and Administration* and of the forthcoming *Part II: Studies and Students* is to provide current, basic information on the Polish system of higher education. The material is intended primarily for scholars in the comparative education field, university officials, students involved in academic exchanges, and specialists on Eastern Europe.

Sources used include current Polish laws on education and higher education, published Polish statistics, and handbooks. Other information was obtained during the authors' visit to Poland in 1961, in discussions with education officials and educators in the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, and in higher and other educational institutions in Warsaw and Cracow (see Appendix B, for itinerary of visit). It was obviously not possible within the period of a month's visit to examine the extent to which education laws are implemented, and the degree to which the practice of organization and administration conform to formal requirements.

Appreciation is expressed for the goodwill and cooperation shown by numerous Polish officials, and in particular to the authors' hosts in Warsaw and Cracow: Dr. Zygmunt Ratuszniak, Director, Department of Planning and Organization, Ministry of Higher Education, Warsaw; and Dr. Stefan M. Grzybowski, rector of the venerable Jagiellonian University, Cracow, which celebrates its 600th anniversary in 1964.

SEYMOUR M. ROSEN.

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN POLAND[1]


Age: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Nursery School
Elementary School
High School
Normal School
Course for Teachers
Nurses' School
Technical School
Preparatory Vocational School
Basic Vocational School
Secondary Art School
A - Medical Academy
B - Teachers' College
C - University
D - Higher Technical School
E - Higher School of Economics
F - Agricultural College
G - Institute for Training Scientific Personnel
H - Higher Physical Training College
I - Military Academy
J - Academy of Art

[1] Parnowski, Zygmunt. *Education in Poland.* Warsaw, Polonia Publishing House, 1958.

Background: Elementary-Secondary System

A compulsory basic education is provided for Polish youth, ages 7–14, in 7-year elementary schools. Secondary education is offered in various types of schools. The main type is the 4-year general education lyceum, grades 8–11, for youth 14–18 years old, leading to a higher education. Other secondary schools which provide access to higher education are pedagogical lyceums of normal schools, various kinds of technical schools, and secondary art schools (see chart, "The Education System in Poland," on opposite page). Some types of vocational and technical schools at the secondary levels, with 1–3 year programs, are terminal.

The elementary-secondary school system in Poland is in the process of reform. The Law on Development of the Education System dated July 15, 1961, states that an 8-year elementary school is being introduced. Secondary education, therefore, will begin 1 year later for the student and the 4-year lyceum will extend from grades 9–12 instead of 8–11.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show enrollments in general education elementary and secondary schools and various vocational schools for selected school years. More than twice as many pupils were enrolled in vocational schools as in general education secondary schools for the 1960–61 school year: the totals were 614,185 in vocational schools and 260,418 in general secondary schools. The ratio of pupils to full-time teachers in 1961 was 33 to 1 in general elementary schools and 22 to 1 in general secondary schools.

Because of geographic differences in prewar and postwar Poland, data presented in tables 1 and 4 for 1937–38 may not be comparable with postwar data. All tables refer to data on education, schools, teachers, and student enrollments and graduations for Poland as a whole.

Table 1.—General education enrollments (at beginning of school year)

Item	1937–38	1949–50	1955–56	1959–60	1960–61
Elementary schools					
Schools	28, 778	22, 738	23, 223	25, 826	26, 154
Urban	3, 114	2, 511	2, 955	3, 669	3, 796
Rural	25, 664	20, 227	20, 268	22, 157	22, 358
With the highest class VII	4, 435	9, 814	14, 735	17, 927	18, 679
Urban	2, 080	2, 373	2, 900	3, 587	3, 716
Rural	2, 355	7, 441	11, 835	14, 340	14, 963
School rooms	[1] 73, 039	----------	92, 094	112, 595	116, 397
Urban	18, 280	----------	25, 752	35, 642	37, 407
Rural	54, 759	----------	66, 342	76, 953	78, 990
Full-time teachers	[1] 76, 648	[2] 76, 474	102, 501	140, 324	145, 773
Urban	21, 032	----------	33, 907	57, 240	59, 795
Rural	55, 616	----------	68, 594	83, 084	85, 978
Pupils	4, 865, 313	3, 352, 905	3, 386, 431	4, 574, 105	4, 827, 405
Urban (city)	1, 324, 093	1, 026, 161	1, 357, 181	2, 050, 471	2, 192, 825
Rural (village)	3, 541, 220	2, 326, 744	2, 029, 250	2, 523, 634	2, 634, 580
With the highest class VII	2, 149, 870	2, 525, 839	3, 043, 817	4, 241, 177	4, 521, 590
Urban	1, 194, 676	1, 001, 676	1, 352, 632	2, 039, 094	2, 181, 206
Rural	955, 194	1, 524, 163	1, 691, 185	2, 202, 083	2, 340, 384
Graduates [3]	[4] 127, 100	269, 760	270, 638	388, 468	----------
Urban	90, 677	----------	113, 247	184, 119	----------
Rural	36, 423	----------	157, 391	204, 349	----------
Special elementary schools					
Schools	104	169	289	374	408
Pupils	12, 076	18, 541	31, 356	42, 181	47, 531
Elementary schools for working people					
Schools	226	224	2, 028	823	917
Pupils	14, 646	57, 021	71, 833	61, 089	87, 798
Graduates [3]	----------	16, 428	29, 197	27, 307	----------
Secondary schools					
Schools	[5] 777	820	799	833	841
Pupils	[6] 221, 417	221, 390	201, 421	214, 283	260, 418
Graduates [3]	[7] 14, 015	23, 735	29, 856	30, 121	----------
Full-time teachers	----------	----------	10, 412	11, 660	12, 062

See footnotes at end of table.

Item	1937–38	1949–50	1955–56	1959–60	1960–61
Special secondary schools					
Schools		4	8	8	9
Pupils		30	714	948	1,044
Secondary schools for working people [5]					
Schools		147	189	207	220
Pupils		38,073	53,843	66,535	76,169
Graduates [3]		4,828	4,485	[9] 10,039	

[1] In public schools only.
[2] Excluding teachers of elementary schools with an 11-year teaching program.
[3] At end of school year.
[4] Pupils who have completed third grade schools (with the highest class VII) of the 1936–37 school year.
[5] Grammar and secondary schools.
[6] Of which 114,200 pupils were in classes corresponding to the present classes VII–XI.
[7] Of the 1936–37 school year.
[8] Including secondary correspondence schools existing since the 1950–51 school year.
[9] Excludes 215 extramural pupils.

SOURCE: This table is taken from *Concise Statistical Yearbook of the Polish People's Republic 1961*. Warsaw: Central Statistical Office, 1961. 194 p. Because of geographic differences in pre-war and postwar Poland, data in the 1937–38 column may not be comparable to data in succeeding columns.

Table 2.—Vocational school enrollments and graduations

Types of schools	Enrollments (at beginning of school year)			Graduations (school year)	
	1955–56	1959–60	1960–61	1955–56	1959–60
Lower agricultural schools [1]	.....	49, 834	63, 212	.....	12, 248
Agricultural training schools	.....	43, 066	53, 262	.....	10, 052
Vocational training schools	5, 289	8, 890	17, 546	2, 829	2, 126
Basic vocational school for [2]	129, 658	238, 050	300, 116	39, 037	42, 994
Nonworking people	129, 658	185, 231	221, 662	39, 037	38, 511
Working people	.....	52, 819	78, 454	.....	4, 483
Vocational technical and secondary schools for [2] [3]	286, 080	239, 766	285, 771	48, 905	29, 322
Nonworking people	270, 240	204, 934	241, 214	45, 213	25, 580
Working people [3]	15, 480	34, 832	44, 557	3, 692	3, 742
Vocational correspondence technical schools	54, 409	77, 374	84, 169	8, 783	12, 068
Art schools	24, 390	26, 794	28, 298	2, 004	2, 299
Basic special vocational schools	3, 195	3, 896	4, 549	612	768
[Total	503, 021	644, 604	783, 661	102, 170	101, 825]

[1] 1-year, 2-winter, and 2-year schools of the Ministry of Agriculture, and agricultural training schools of the Ministry of Education.

[2] Excluding students and graduates of school departments in basic vocational schools organized for persons released from the army (and dismissed from the administration [sic]), there were 30 pupils and 26 graduates; in vocational technical schools, 601 pupils and 615 graduates.

[3] Including technical foremen's schools.

SOURCE: This table is taken from *Concise Statistical Yearbook of the Polish People's Republic 1961*. Warsaw: Central Statistical Office, 1961. 194 p. Totals of enrollments and graduates were not given in one general source but were added by authors of this study. They do not correspond with totals in table 3, evidently because correspondence schools and others are included in this table and excluded from table 3,

Table 3.—Vocational school enrollments [1] and graduations according to subject groups of study

Subject groups of study	Enrollments			Graduates		
	1955–56	1959–60	1960–61	1955–56	1958–59	1959–60
Total	440, 128	504, 610	614, 185	89, 946	79, 895	74, 615
Technology	229, 150	309, 453	382, 568	57, 876	47, 852	46, 299
Agriculture	27, 614	21, 467	23, 517	3, 027	3, 947	3, 887
Forestry	1, 669	1, 748	2, 128	262	322	50
Economics	48, 000	63, 391	85, 401	7, 564	9, 430	5, 334
Education	64, 918	55, 205	58, 653	10, 202	10, 505	11, 783
Health service	14, 500	12, 054	13, 520	4, 193	5, 667	4, 113
Physical education	953	350	186	156	118	139
Handicraft	28, 934	-------	-------	4, 662	-------	-------
General vocational training [2]	-------	14, 148	19, 914	-------	-------	711
Art	24, 390	26, 794	28, 298	2, 004	2, 054	2, 299

[1] Basic vocational schools, vocational technical and secondary schools (including technical foremen's schools), and art schools.

[2] In basic vocational schools for working people with the curriculum of general education and certain auxiliary subjects, e.g., technology, knowledge of commercial standards, technical drawing.

SOURCE: This table is taken from *Concise Statistical Yearbook of the Polish People's Republic 1961*. Warsaw: Central Statistical Office, 1961. 194 p.

Ministry of Education

The Polish state establishes, administers, and maintains the schools. The Ministry of Education is the primary governmental body concerned with elementary-secondary education. It supervises general schools, normal schools, teachers colleges, and most vocational schools but directly administers only teachers colleges. Some specialized secondary schools are supervised by other ministries. Art schools, for instance, are under the Ministry of Culture and Art.

As defined in Article 37 of the July 1961 law, the Minister of Education establishes the programs of study, approves textbooks and other teaching aids, and decides on the functional principles of all types of schools and other educational centers. For experimental purposes, he may devise new principles of school organization. He coordinates work on the budget of the school system and directs the building of schools. Specifically, he determines:

1. The criteria for accepting students and transferring them from one type of school to another.
2. The criteria for establishing schools and other educational centers.
3. Norms for providing schools with equipment in the form of scientific aids.
4. Means of granting stipends for and deriving benefits from pedagogical care in schools, boarding schools, and other guardian-educational centers.

5. Methods of conducting examinations.
6. Procedures for granting titles and diplomas affirming a student's qualifications.

The Minister of Education operates the Institute of Pedagogy and the State School Publishing House. The latter publishes textbooks and professional literature for elementary-secondary education.

The Institute of Pedagogy, which contains several departments, performs the following functions:

1. Conducts research on the theory, psychology, and history of education.
2. Operates experimental schools as a basis for changing school programs.
3. Critically reviews curriculums and textbooks.

The Institute presents its findings to the Ministry, which decides on appropriate revisions in school programs, and otherwise disseminates the results of its research in publications, demonstrations for teachers, and public lectures.

In general, the local level of school administration is supervised by the People's Councils, local elective bodies of state government under the national Council of State. The Presidiums (executive arms) of People's Councils are subordinate to a national Council of Ministers. People's Councils, according to the law:

1. Direct the activities of the schools and other educational centers in their territories.
2. Find locations for new schools, furnish and equip them, and provide them with other financial aid.
3. Secure living quarters for teachers and other school workers.

Superintendents of school districts and inspectors of subdistricts are under the supervision of the Presidiums of the People's Councils. Among their primary concerns are the physical plant of the schools and working conditions in the schools. They are responsible to the Ministry of Education, particularly on matters of organization and methods of educational work.

Higher Education System

The chief authority over higher education in Poland is exercised by the Ministry of Higher Education, but the higher schools are under the immediate jurisdiction of various ministries, as follows:

Ministry of Higher Education
Universities
Higher technical schools
Higher schools of agriculture
Higher schools of economics

Ministry of Education
Higher schools of pedagogy

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Medical academies

Ministry of Culture and Art
Higher schools of art (music, plastic arts, theater, and films)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Central School of Foreign Service

Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism
Higher schools of physical education

Ministry of National Defense
Higher military schools

The higher schools and their faculties and fields of study are listed in Appendix A, page 23. Higher schools numbered 75 in 1961, of which 36 were under direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Higher Education.

The trend has been to remove technical faculties from the universities and increase the number of higher technical schools, leaving in the universities those faculties concerned with theoretical science and the humanities. The number of faculties in technical and other specialized schools now far outnumber those in the universities, and about half the students in higher education are in specialized schools.

The Polish state also exercises ultimate control over higher nonstate schools. The only higher school of this type which remains, however, is the Catholic University of Lublin. According to the Law Governing Higher Schools, it is the prerogative of the Minister of Higher Education, after confirmation by the Chief Council, to grant permission that a higher nonstate school be established, and only if the school:

1. Has the required number of qualified scientific workers to carry out didactic and scientific work on a satisfactory level.
2. Organizes its studies and programs of instruction to correspond to those of state higher schools.
3. Observes the same requirements for acceptance of students as those obtaining in state higher schools.
4. Has a stable faculty, a plant, and sufficient funds to operate.

Granting of permission to establish a nonstate higher school may depend on the meeting of other conditions. The Minister, after consulting with the Chief Council, may withdraw permission for operation of a nonstate higher school if any of the above conditions are not met.

A higher nonstate school operates according to statutes drawn up by the Minister. These statutes determine, among other things, the program of study, the rights and obligations of students and graduates, the units of the school and how they are to be operated, and the methods of appointing scientific and other workers.

Table 4.—General data on higher education

Item	1937–38	1947–48	1957–58	1960–61
Number of institutions of higher education	32	56	76	75
Number of faculties	----	----	319	326
Number of students	49, 534	94, 785	162, 680	158, 909
Including those in courses for working adults	----	----	45, 218	52, 282
Evening	----	----	11, 583	11, 314
Correspondence	----	----	18, 715	25, 545
Extramural	----	----	14, 920	15, 423
Number of graduates	[1] 6, 114	4, 147	19, 424	20, 535
Including those in courses for working adults	----	----	3, 576	4, 499
Evening	----	----	2, 386	1, 100
Correspondence	----	----	766	1, 620
Extramural	----	----	424	1, 779
Total teaching staff	3, 171	5, 886	17, 211	17, 298
Professors and docents	907	1, 002	2, 954	3, 049
Assistants	2, 107	4, 337	12, 888	13, 133
Deputy professors	157	547	1, 369	1, 116

[1] For school year 1936-37. This table is taken from *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland: Information and Statistic Bulletin.* Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education, 1961, p. 7. Because of geographic differences in prewar and postwar Poland, data in the 1937-38 column may not be comparable to data in succeeding columns.

Table 5.—Number of institutions of higher education, faculties, and chairs (Dec. 31, 1960)

Type of school	Institutions of higher education	Faculties		Correspondence courses	Chairs
		Day courses	Evening courses		
Grand total	75	279	55	90	2,660
State school total [1]	72	263	55	90	2,442
Institutions under supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education	36	151	48	78	1,742
Universities	7	40	1	20	564
Polytechnics	10	[1] 70	37	31	743
Schools of agriculture	7	28	-------	14	326
Schools of economics	7	13	1	10	109
Evening schools of engineering [2]	5	-------	9	3	-------
Institutions under supervision of other ministries	36	112	7	12	700
Medical schools	10	27	-------	-------	448
Teacher-training colleges (on university level)	4	10	-------	8	71
Central School of Foreign Service	1	1	-------	-------	7
School of Social Sciences	1	2	-------	2	7
Schools of fine arts	16	68	7	1	140
Academies of visual arts	6	29	-------	-------	104
Academies of music	7	30	7	-------	31
Dramatic schools	3	9	-------	1	5
Schools of physical culture	4	4	-------	1	27
Nonstate school total [3]	3	8	-------	-------	109
Catholic University of Lublin	1	4	-------	-------	73
Academies of Theology	2	4	-------	-------	36

[1] According to a regulation issued by the Ministry of Higher Education on Nov. 25, 1960, an amalgamation of several faculties of the Polytechnics went into effect on Jan. 1, 1961, and the number of faculties decreased to 65.

[2] Technical training colleges. Source: This table is taken from *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland: Information and Statistics Bulletin*. Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education, 1961, p. 15. The total number of faculties is presumably 272 (263 day-course faculties) 9 evening-course faculties of evening schools of engineering. The other evening-course faculties in the total of 55 given in the table appear to overlap with day-course faculties. The grand total, which is the sum of the state school total and the nonstate total, did not appear in the original source.

[3] Excluding the Catholic University of Lublin, academies of theology, and university courses under supervision of the Ministry of National Defense.

Expenditures

Expenditures in Poland for higher education in 1958 were 12.3 percent of total educational expenditures (see Table 6 "Expenditures for Education and Related Programs"). Total educational expenditures shown in Table 6, including those for elementary and secondary general education, vocational education, and higher education, were 3.8 percent of the total expenditures for the national economy. These appear to be annual state budget expenditures, not to be confused with Gross National Product (GNP). Education expenditures are a smaller percentage of the GNP than of the State budget.

In 1958, Poland spent about 36 percent more than in 1957 on elementary and general secondary education and about 42 percent more on vocational education, but it spent 20 percent less than in 1957 on higher education. The greatly increased expenditure for vocational education reflects a continuing government policy to emphasize this aspect of the country's education.

The budget for each higher school is allocated by the Ministry of Higher Education from the overall budget announced by the *Sejm* (Parliament).

Table 6.—Expenditures for education and related programs

Item	Amount (in millions of zlotys)			1958 as % of 1957 (1956 rates)
	1957 (1956 rates)	1958		
		1956 rates	1958 rates	
Total for all social and cultural programs	3, 326. 6	3, 891. 3	4, 648. 5	117. 0
[Education	1, 488. 7	1, 852. 4	2, 226. 2	124. 4]
Elementary and general secondary education	1, 001. 4	1, 358. 9	1, 681. 6	135. 7
Vocational education	169. 3	240. 2	271. 4	141. 9
Higher education	318. 0	253. 3	273. 2	79. 7
Culture and art	346. 5	426. 5	481. 1	123. 1
Health	835. 1	934. 3	1, 165. 8	111. 9
Physical culture	193. 5	242. 4	285. 9	125. 3
Total expenditures for national economy	47, 355. 8	52, 106. 2	59, 309. 1	110. 0

SOURCE: This table was taken from *Statistical Yearbook 1959* (*Rocznik Statystyczny 1959*). Warsaw: Central Statistical Office, 1959, page 69. The expenditures listed in this table are apparently those of the annual Polish state budget. Kindergartens were not included in the Polish tabulation, which may account for the sum of the parts not adding up to the total given. The item "Education," which totals the 3 succeeding items, was not included in the original Polish source.

Ministry of Higher Education

As set forth in the Law Governing Higher Schools, the Minister of Higher Education exercises control over all activities of the higher schools or designates intermediaries for the purpose. School officials are accountable to him in all matters. He may nullify any resolution or decision of a higher school unit if it is contrary to the law or the public interest. In particular, the Minister:

1. Periodically projects plans for the development of higher education.
2. Establishes directives regarding the work of higher schools, the framework for their scientific research, and their study and teaching programs.
3. Establishes criteria for selecting the staff and establishing the budget of individual higher schools.
4. Establishes principles of organizing and financing scientific research in higher schools, and determines the manner in which these schools will cooperate with other research centers.
5. Formulates principles governing the administrative and fiscal activities of the higher schools.
6. Makes decisions on matters of international cooperation of the higher schools.
7. Confirms the faculties of those higher schools entitled to grant scientific degrees.
8. Carries out other supervisory functions pertaining to the higher schools as set forth in the present law and in the regulations regarding the duties of the Minister of Higher Education.

The Minister's role is more specific than the law indicates. He submits curriculums, with hours assigned, for each subject which the higher schools apparently may modify. He determines the total funds available for each school and the number of its personnel. He also confirms each school's plan for teaching and scientific research.

The Ministry is developing a 5-year plan and a 15-year plan for higher education, initiated in 1960 and running to 1965 and 1975, respectively. Information provided by the director of the Ministry's Department of Planning and Organization indicates some of the questions being considered under the 15-year plan:

1. How many higher schools will there be?
2. How many students will be admitted to the various disciplines?
3. How many professors and assistants will be needed?
4. How many schools and dormitories will be constructed?

Collegium and Chief Counsel

The Ministry of Higher Education's inner core of leadership is its Collegium, which consists of the Minister, two deputy ministers, and three directors of departments. The Collegium meets once a week.

Also supporting the Ministry of Higher Education is an advisory body, headed by the Minister, called the Chief Council of Higher

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Education, which may act on its own initiative. Its members are independent scientific workers representing the main branches of studies in the higher schools. Two-thirds of its members are elected; one-third are appointed by the Minister. The Council of Ministers designates the number of members to be included in the Chief Council, the principles regulating their election or appointment, and the way in which the Chief Council will operate. The Chief Council's functions, as described in the Law Governing Higher Schools, are to advise the Minister in all matters pertaining to higher education, particularly the following:

1. Establishment, reform, or abolishment of a higher school.
2. Plans for the development of higher education.
3. The organization of studies and teaching programs.
4. The organization of scientific research in higher schools, cooperation of higher schools with other research centers, and completed research reports.
5. The cooperation of higher schools with other countries.

The Ministry of Higher Education is divided into eight departments:

1. *Planning and Organization.*—As the largest department of the Ministry, formulates the annual, 5-year, and 15-year plans for development of higher education. Determines the number to be admitted to schools in various fields; the kinds of examinations to be given; research requirements in terms of development of the economy, and the stipends for researchers; the number of professors, docents, and assistants required; and a pension scale for professors. Oversees school libraries and does considerable statistical and other reporting.
2. *Administration and Financing.*—Prepares the budget for higher education, designating the amounts to be allotted to each higher school; allots stipends for various groups of students; and channels funds for equipment and materials for schools and dormitories.
3. *Construction.*—Directs school and domitory construction and purchase of special equipment from abroad.
4. *Military.*—Handles military training programs for students—which involve training during the school year. 4 weeks' summer training every 2 years, and 6 weeks' training after completion of studies.
5. *University Studies and Economics.*—Deals with programs, study plans, and some other aspects of universities and higher schools of economics.
6. *Technical Studies.*—Concerns itself with higher technical schools and their programs.
7. *Agricultural Studies.*—Deals with higher schools of agriculture and their programs.
8. *Foreign Affairs.*—Handles teacher and student exchanges with foreign countries. (While a number of foreign students have been received in Poland, few Polish students have been sent abroad; professor and teacher exchanges with the United States have been arranged with the Ford Foundation.)

The State Archives of Poland and a publishing house are also under the Ministry of Higher Education. The publishing house, *Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe* (Polish Scientific Publishers), is the largest in Poland. It issues 80 percent of the publications of the Polish Academy of Sciences as well as all of those of the Ministry of Higher Education. It issues 800 titles a year and 74 scientific reviews. The International Division buys translation rights and publishes books, working with foreign publishers. American books are published on the basis of reciprocal copyright agreements and copyright registration. The division translates a large number of books, including about a hundred a year from England, France, and the United States; it also publishes foreign books in the original languages. The house publishes higher education textbooks in two forms, printed and mimeographed; the latter are called *skrypty* (compilations of lectures and other materials in mimeographed form). It also publishes popular scientific books and encyclopedias. Books and other materials selected for publication are reviewed for substance by two scientific specialists not affiliated with the publishing house.

The staff of the publishing house numbers 550, of whom 120 are editors. There is a chief editor for each subject field and eight editors under him. Editors concern themselves with style, bibliography, and method of publication.

The Higher School

Higher schools in Poland are divided into faculties, the major divisions responsible for related specialties offered in a broad field of study. The faculties are usually divided into chairs, or basic organization units, for research and teaching. Larger faculties may have departments and sections as well as chairs.

The higher school is headed by a rector, assisted by one or several prorectors, and advised by the school's senate. The senate is composed of the rector, prorectors, deans, a representative of each faculty council, and representatives of auxiliary scientific workers of the higher school. Faculties are headed by deans, assisted by a prodean, in cooperation with faculty councils. The faculty councils are made up of deans, prodeans, heads of chairs, independent scientific workers, a representative of the lecturers, and two representatives of auxiliary scientific workers of the faculty.

A description of the functions of rector, senate, dean, and faculty council is found in the Law Governing Higher Schools.

The Rector

The rector, in cooperation with the senate over which he presides, directs the activities of the higher school. He is its external representative, the officially designated leader of all school personnel, and the superior authority and guardian of the student body. He can veto or change the decision of any higher school unit responsible to him, when that decision is contrary to law or the public interest. His duties are to:

1. Insure that the education of youth is carried out in the spirit of socialism.
2. Supervise the organizational units in the sphere of science as well as in teaching.
3. Supervise the distribution of work within the school's scientific, didactic, and administrative establishments.
4. Issue regulations assuring order and the safeguarding of school rights.
5. Look after the students' material, health, and cultural needs.
6. Direct the administration of the school.

The Senate

The senate cooperates with the rector in the management of the higher school. It can veto or suspend the resolutions of the faculty councils if such are contrary to law or the public interest. It can appeal to the Minister to recall the rector if the latter fails in his duties. In the event that a decision of the senate is contrary to law or the public interest, the rector, in turn, can withhold its execution and appeal to the senate to change or discard it; and if the senate refuses, the rector can bring the matter before the Minister.

It is the duty of the senate to:

1. Enact the school statutes.
2. Undertake the initiative in all matters regarding development of the school and improvement of its scientific, didactic, and educational work.
3. Determine the school budget and its division among the faculties and organizational units.
4. Appraise the performance of rectors, deans, and directors of organizational units.
5. Advise regarding the establishment or abolishment of organizational units.
6. Act on resolutions of faculty councils regarding the scientific and didactic needs of the chairs, and confirm resolutions pertaining to the appointment of independent scientific workers.
7. Advise faculty councils on appointments of directors of educational institutions, of chairs, and of other organizational units below the level of faculties.
8. Confirm resolutions of faculty councils regarding study plans and programs.
9. Supervise enforcement by faculty councils of regulations regarding the conditions of educating young scientific cadres.
10. Attend to the cultural and welfare needs of students.

11. Act on regulations regarding student homes and other general rules serving student needs.

The Dean

As the head of each higher school faculty and chairman of its faculty council, the dean is the external representative of the faculty, the officially designated leader of all faculty personnel, and the superior authority and guardian of those studying in the faculty. It is his duty to:

1. Insure that education of youth is carried out in the spirit of socialism.
2. Outline in detail the duties of each faculty member and oversee his performance.
3. Direct implementation of study plans and teaching programs.
4. Superintend various teaching disciplines.
5. Supervise the organization and development of the faculty's scientific-didactic program.
6. Oversee the material, health, and cultural welfare of the students in the faculty, and distribution of stipends.

The Faculty Council

In cooperation with the dean, the faculty council:

1. Takes the initiative in all matters pertaining to the growth of the faculty and improvement of its didactic and scientific work.
2. Reviews the reports and appraises the work of the chairs and other organizational units under its jurisdiction.
3. Reviews the scientific research plans and products of chairs and other organizational units under its jurisdiction.
4. Allocates the budget to the various chairs and other organizational units under its jurisdiction.
5. Watches the development of its young scientific cadres.
6. Attends to the students' cultural-welfare needs.
7. Approves teaching programs.
8. Considers resolutions presented by chair directors regarding appointment or release of auxiliary scientific workers.
9. Considers resolutions regarding lectures and other didactic matters entrusted to the faculty.
10. Advises regarding the establishment, reform, or abolishment of chairs and other organizational units under its jurisdiction, and on selecting the directors of these units.

The faculty council is entitled to grant the doctoral and docent scientific degrees, it investigates candidates for extraordinary or ordinary professorships, and it promotes candidates to positions of independent scientific workers. With the agreement of the senate, it can appeal to the Minister to recall the dean or prodeans if they do not meet their obligations.

In matters pertaining to organizational units established outside the faculties, the senate carries out the functions of the faculty council.

A rector of the higher school is elected by the senate, for a period of 3 years. In general, only a professor can be a rector; in exceptional cases in smaller schools, a docent may be elected rector. The Minister of Higher Education may oppose the rector elected, in which case a new election is held. If dissatisfied with two consecutively elected rectors, he may appoint the rector. He appoints the first rector of a new higher school.

A dean is elected by the faculty council, for a period of 2 years.

Heads of chairs, institutes, and main libraries are appointed by the Minister, at the recommendation of the rector and with approval of the senate. Heads of other organizational units of the school are appointed by the rector, with senate approval.

The faculties of universities are devoted to the humanities, social science, and theoretical science, and those of higher technical schools, to applied science and engineering. The emphasis at the largest university in Poland, the University of Warsaw, as described by its rector in March 1961, is in the humanities (including social sciences and pedagogy) with seven faculties. The sciences have four faculties.

The Faculty of Pedagogy in the University of Warsaw trains teachers and does educational research, as do the higher schools of pedagogy. The latter, however, concentrate on training secondary school teachers, while the Faculty of Pedagogy in the University generally trains "teachers of teachers." Students at the University training to teach in the secondary schools are also trained in other faculties of the University, each of which has a small program of pedagogical courses, in two phases:

1. Scientific pedagogy—psychology and history of education.
2. Didactics of a given subject, linked with practice teaching.

The faculties of the University of Warsaw are experimenting in organizing public lectures which give basic information on given disciplines, and are encouraging students from other faculties and other schools to attend. In 1960 and 1961, for example, the economics faculty organized six lectures on problems and research methods in economics, and the philology faculty presented lectures on literature which were attended by students of polytechnics and medicine.

The objectives of higher education, in the order of importance, are: (1) research, (2) training of teaching and research staffs, and (3) education of specialists. Research is carried on in both the universities and the technical schools. Each faculty and chair devotes itself to scientific problems for a given discipline. To illustrate the difference between university research, which is theoretical, and research in the Polish Academy of Sciences, which is experimental, a professor at the

University of Warsaw suggested taking the problem of computers: University is concerned with the theory of computers and mathematical methods of programming, while the Academy of Sciences is concerned with actual construction of computers.

Work of the University and of the Academy of Sciences is coordinated. Researchers sometimes are exchanged, some professors work for both institutions, and the University trains students in given problems which they continue to pursue, after graduation, at the Academy. Similarly, research work at the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw is coordinated with economic work at the Academy of Sciences.

Each higher school has a library which serves students and teachers and conducts research relating to publications.

Teaching staff of the higher school

Teaching staffs in higher schools fall into two major categories—independent scientific workers and auxiliary scientific workers. The former include the following senior positions: professor ordinary, professor extraordinary, and docent. The latter includes adjunct, senior assistant, and assistant. Teaching may also be done by deputy professors, senior lecturers, lecturers, graduate librarians, lectors (teachers of foreign languages), and teachers of physical and vocational education. Although not always strictly observed, the following minimum requirements are listed as qualifying a person to hold the various teaching positions:

Position	*Requirements*	*Appointed by—*
Professor ordinary	Docent degree and substantial performance as professor extraordinary.	Council of State, on recommendation of Minister of Higher Education. Candidates presented by faculty council.
Professor extraordinary.	Docent degree and substantial performance in docent or other scientific position.	Council of State, on recommendation of Minister of Higher Education. Candidates presented by faculty council.
Docent	Docent degree	Minister of Higher Education, on recommendation of faculty council.
Adjunct	Doctor of science degree	Rector of higher school.
Senior assistant	Degree of master, master-engineer, or physician.	Do.
Assistant	do	Do.
Deputy professors	Master degree and considerable practical experience.	Presumably, the rector of higher school.
Other teaching positions.	Master degree and appropriate skills and experience.	Either by Minister of Higher Education or rector of higher school.

The principal obligations of scientific workers are, by law:

1. Educating the young to become ideal citizens of the Polish People's Republic, dedicated to socialism.
2. Conducting scientific work for the development of science, the economy, and the national culture.
3. Cooperating in organizational work coordinated with didactics and scientific research.
4. Educating young scientific cadres.
5. Working on the dissemination of scientific knowledge.
6. Taking an active part in didactic-scientific administration and in disciplinary commissions and other organs of the higher school.
7. Strictly observing rules and regulations governing higher education.
8. Realizing teaching plans and programs.

Table 7.—Staffs in institutions of higher[1] education (Dec. 31, 1960)

Type of school	Total [2]	Professors [3]	Assistants [4]	Deputy professors
{Grand total	35, 034	3, 049	13, 133	1, 166}
State school total [2] (A+B)	34, 533	2, 976	13, 031	1, 099
A. Under supervision of Ministry of Higher Education	23, 216	2, 048	8, 045	777
Universities	6, 945	819	2, 343	147
Polytechnics	10, 436	805	3, 850	414
Schools of agriculture	3, 952	292	1, 417	97
Schools of economics	1, 610	123	410	100
Evening schools of engineering	273	9	25	19
B. Under supervision of other ministries	11, 317	928	4, 986	322
Medical schools	8, 071	490	4, 148	54
Teacher-training colleges	841	79	272	86
Central School of Foreign Service	50	6	----------	3
Schools of social sciences	284	13	47	13
Schools of fine arts	1, 448	322	266	118
Academies of visual arts	689	140	174	36
Academies of music	505	128	78	66
Drama schools	254	54	14	16
Schools of physical culture	623	18	253	48
C. Other	501	73	102	17
Catholic University of Lublin	407	46	81	12
Academies of theology	94	27	21	5
Nonstate school total [5]	501	73	102	17

[1] Excludes 2,324 part-time teachers, among whom 175 are professors, 67 are deputy professors, and 1,425 are senior and junior assistants.

[2] Teaching and administrative staff, excluding persons working in student hostels.

[3] Ordinary professors, extraordinary professors, and docents.

[4] Adjuncts, senior assistants, and assistants.

[5] Figure includes university courses under supervision of the Ministry of National Defense.

SOURCE: This table is taken from *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland;* Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education, 1961, p. 16. The grand total, which is the sum of the state school total and the nonstate school total, did not appear in the original source.

Table 8.—Number of students per teacher and number of assistants per academic staff (Dec. 31, 1960)

Type of school	Number of students per teacher [1]			Number of assistants per staff with professorial rank [2]
	Total [2]	Teacher with professorial rank	Assistant	
Total (A+B) [3]	6.1	35.3	8.0	4.4
A. Institutions of Higher education under the supervision of Ministry of Higher Education	6.7	35.8	9.1	3.9
Universities	7.2	29.2	10.2	2.9
Polytechnics	6.4	40.2	8.4	4.8
Schools of agriculture	6.1	38.0	7.8	4.8
Schools of economics	8.8	45.2	13.6	3.3
B. Institutions of higher education under the supervision of other ministries	5.1	34.2	6.4	5.4
Medical schools	4.9	46.7	5.5	8.5
Teacher training colleges	7.8	43.3	12.6	3.4
Central School of Foreign Service	5.7	8.5	----------	----------
Schools of social sciences	5.5	30.9	8.6	3.6
Schools of fine arts	4.8	10.6	12.9	.8
Schools of physical culture	5.0	87.8	6.2	14.1
C. Other	10.0	26.4	18.9	1.4
Catholic University of Lublin	12.5	37.7	21.4	1.8
Academies of theology	3.6	7.1	9.2	.8
Total	10.0	26.4	18.9	1.4

[1] Refers to daily courses.
[2] Includes persons with professorial rank, and assistants.
[3] University courses under supervision of Ministry of National Defense.

Source: This table is taken from *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland:* Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education, 1961, p. 17. The number of teachers in the "total" column seems low in view of statements by Polish officials indicating a shortage of teachers. Apparently "teacher" here is broadly defined to include not only assistants but other unspecific members of higher school staffs.

One of the main problems of Polish higher education at present is a shortage of teachers. As a result of World War II, 40 percent of teachers in higher education were lost, and there was a 6-year interruption in the production of qualified young teachers. The growth of industry and other factors has caused capable young people to bypass teaching for industrial work. As a result, the existing staffs in higher education are either relatively old or relatively young.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Polish Institutions of Higher Education

SCHOOLS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Universities

School	Faculties	Fields of study
Jagiellonian University (Uniwersytet Jagielloński) Cracow	Philology	Polish Philology Russian Philology Slavic Philology English Philology Romanic Philology Oriental Philology Classical Philology
	Philosophy-History	History Archeology of Poland, and general Archeology of the Mediterranean Ethnography History of Art Pedagogy Psychology Sociology Philosophy Musicology
	Law	
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Astronomy Chemistry
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Geography
University of Łódź (Uniwersytet Łódzki) Łódź	Philology	Polish Philology English Philology Classical Philology
	Philosophy-History	History Archeology of Poland, and general Ethnography Pedagogy
	Law	
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Chemistry
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Biochemistry Microbiology Geography
	Economics	Industrial Economics Commerce Organization of Work and Industrial Sociology

School	Faculties	Fields of study
M. Curie-Skłowdowska University (Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej) Lublin	Humanities	Polish Philology History Pedagogy Archeology of Poland, and general Ethnography
	Law	
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Chemistry
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Microbiology Geography
University of Poznań named after A. Mickiewicz (Uniwersytet Poznański im. A. Mickiewicza) Poznan	Philology	Polish Philology Germanic Philology Classical Philology Romanic Philology
	Philosophy-History	History Archeology of Poland, and general Ethnography History of Art Psychology Pedagogy
	Law	
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Chemistry
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Geography
M. Copernicus University (Uniwersytet M. Kopernika) Toruń	Humanities	Polish Philology Classical Philology History Archeology of Poland, and general
	Law	
	Fine Arts	Artistic-Didactics Art Conservation
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Astronomy Chemistry
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Geography

School	Faculties	Fields of study
University of Warsaw (Uniwersytet Warszawski) Warsaw	Philology	Polish Philology Russian Philology Romanic Philology English Philology Germanic Philology Slavic Philology Oriental Philology Ukrainian Philology Byelorussian Philology Classical Philology Library Science
	Pedagogy	Pedagogy Psychology
	Philosophy	Philosophy Sociology
	History	History Archeology of Poland, and general Archeology of the Mediterranean Ethnography History of Art Musicology
	Political Economy	
	Law	
	Mathematics and Physics	Mathematics Physics Geophysics Astronomy
	Chemistry	
	Biology and Earth Sciences	Biology Biochemistry Microbiology Geography
	Geology	Geology Mineralogy and Petrography Paleontology Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology
	Journalism (Graduate)	
University of Wrocław named after B. Bierut (Uniwersytet Wrocławski in im. B. Bieruta). Wrocław	Philology	Polish Philology Russian Philology Germanic Philology Romanic Philology Classical Philology Library Science

School	Faculties	Fields of study
	Philosophy-History	History History of Art Ethnography Archeology of Poland, and general Pedagogy Philosophy
	Law	
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Astronomy Chemistry
	Natural Sciences	Biology Biochemistry Geography Geology

Higher Technical Schools (Wyższe Szkoły Techniczne)

School	Faculties
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza) Cracow	Mining Geological Prospecting Mining Geodesy Mining and Metallurgy Machines Electrotechnics of Mining and Metallurgy Metallurgical Foundry Ceramics
Cracow Polytechnic (Politechnika Krakowska) Cracow	Mechanical Land Construction Water Construction Architecture
Czestochowa Polytechnic (Politechnika Częstochowska) Czestochowa	Machine Construction Metallurgy
Gdańsk Polytechnic (Politechnika Gdańska) Gdańsk	Machine Technology Machines Shipbuilding Land Construction Water Construction Architecture Chemical Electrical Communications

School	Faculties
Slask Polytechnic named after W. Pstrowski (Politechnika Śląska im. W. Pstrowskiego) Gliwice	Mining Mechanical Mechanical-Energetics Industrial and General Construction Sanitary Engineering Chemical Electrical
Łódź Polytechnic (Politechnika Lodzka) Łódź	Mechanical Chemical Food Chemistry Textiles Electrical Land Construction
Poznań Polytechnic (Politechnika Poznańska) Poznan	Mechanization of Agriculture Machine Construction Land Construction Electrical
Szczecin Polytechnic (Politechnika Szczecińska) Szczecin	Machine Construction Land Construction and Water Melioration Chemical Electrical Engineering Economics of Road Transportation
Warsaw Polytechnic (Politechnika Warszawska) Warsaw	Geodesy and Cartography Mechanical, Energetics, and Aircraft Working Machines and Vehicles Mechanical-Technological Construction Engineering Sanitary and Water Engineering Communications Architecture Chemical Electrical Telecommunications
Wrocław Polytechnic (Politechnika Wrocławska) Wrocław	Mechanical Mechanical-Energetics Land Construction Sanitary Engineering Architecture Chemical Electrical Telecommunications

Higher Schools of Agriculture (Wyższe Szkoły Rolnicze)

Location	Faculties
Cracow	Agriculture Water Melioration, with Department of Geodesy
Lublin	Agriculture Veterinary
Olsztyn	Agriculture Animal Husbandry Dairy Fishing Geodesy
Poznań	Agricultural, with Department of Consumer Technology Animal Husbandry Gardening Forestry Wood Technology (mechanical wood technology)
Szczecin	Agriculture
Central School of Rural Economy (Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego) Warsaw	Agricultural, with Department of Consumer Technology Animal Husbandry Economics–Agricultural Veterinary Water Melioration Gardening, with section on Green Terrains (from second year of studies) Forestry Wood Technology (mechanical wood technology)
Wrocław	Agriculture Veterinary Water Melioration, with Department of Geodesy

Higher Schools of Economics (Wyższe Szkoły Ekonomiczne)

Location	Faculties	Fields of study
Cracow	Production and Merchandise Turnover	General Economics Domestic Trade Commercial Trade
Katowice	Industrial	Economics of Industry
Poznań	General Economics	General Economics
	Commercial Science	Trade Economy Commercial Science
Sopot	Maritime	Economics of Transport Economics of the Maritime Fishing Industry
Central School of Planning and Statistics (Szkoła Główna Planowania i Statystyki) Warsaw	Finance and Statistics	Finance Accounting Statistics
	Economics of Production	Economics of Industry Economics of Agriculture Urban Economy
	Trade	Economics of Trade
	Foreign Trade	Foreign Trade
Wrocław	Economics of Enterprise	Economics of Industry
	Engineering Economics of the Consumer Industry	Economics and Organization of the Consumer Industry

SCHOOLS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Higher Schools of Pedagogy (Wyższe Szkoły Pedagogiczne)

Location	Faculties	Fields of study
Cracow	Philology-History	Polish Philology Russian Philology History
	Biology-Geography	Biology Geography
	Mathematics	Mathematics
Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz	Philology-History	Polish Philology History Pedagogy
	Geography	Geography
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Chemistry
Katowice	Philology-History	Polish Philology Polish Philology, with Library Science
	Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry	Mathematics Physics Chemistry Technical Education
Opole	Philology-History	Polish Philology Russian Philology History
	Mathematics-Physics	Mathematics Physics

SCHOOLS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Medical Academies (Akademie Medyczne)

Location	Faculties	Departments
Białystok	Medicine	
Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Cracow	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Lublin	Medicine Pharmaceutics	
Łódź	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Poznań	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Szczecin	Medicine	Stomatology
Warsaw	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Wrocław	Medicine Pharmaceutics	Stomatology
Śląsk Academy of Medicine located in Zabrze-Rokitnica.	Medicine	Stomatology

SCHOOLS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND ART

Higher Schools of Music (Wyższe Szkoły Muzyczne)

Location	Faculties	Sections
Cracow	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B Accompaniment
Katowice	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B
Łódź	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B Rhythm
Poznań	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B
Sopot	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B

Location	Faculties	Fields of study
Warsaw	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Piano and Organ	Piano Organ
	Vocal	Stage Opera
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B
	Orchestral Instruments	String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Musical Production	Radio and Television Artistic Phonography Cinematography
Wrocław	Composition, Theory, and Conducting	Composition Theory Conducting
	Instrumental	Piano and Organ String Instruments Wind Instruments
	Vocal	
	Pedagogy	Section A Section B

Higher Schools of Plastic Arts (Wyższe Szkoty Plastyczne)

Location	Faculties
Academy of Fine Arts (Akademia Sztuk Pięknych) Cracow	Painting Sculpture Interior Architecture Graphics Textile Design Scenograpay Conservation of Art Objects Pedagogy
The academy has a department in Katowice specializing in	Propaganda Graphics
Higher School of Plastic Arts (Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych) Gdańsk	Painting Sculpture Interior Architecture
Higher School of Plastic Arts (Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych) Łódź	Decorative Weaving Weaving of Wearing Apparel Printing on Fabrics Clothing and Fancy Materials, with Fashion-Plate Graphics
Higher School of Plastic Arts (Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych) Poznań	Architectural Design, With Furniture and Fabrics Exhibits, with Applied Graphics Sculpture, with specialization in Architectural Sculpture, and Casting in Bronze and Ceramics
Academy of Fine Arts (Akademia Sztuk Pięknych) Warsaw	Painting Sculpture Graphics Interior Architecture Textiles Conservation of Relics Scenography Pedagogy
Higher School of Plastic Arts (Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych) Wrocław	Ceramics Glass

Higher Schools of Theater and Films (Wyższe Szkoły Teatralne i Filmowe)

Location	Faculties
Higher Theater School named after Ludwik Solski (Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna im. Ludwika Solskiego) Cracow	Histrionics
Higher Theater and Film School named after Leon Schiller (Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna i Filmowa im. Leona Schillera) Łódź	Histrionics Film Production Operation Film Theory
Higher Theater School named after Alexander Zelwerowicz (Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna im Aleksandra Zelwerowicza) Warsaw	Histrionics Production

SCHOOLS UNDER THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE AND TOURISM

Higher Schools of Physical Education (Wyższe Szkoły Wychowania Fizycznego)

Cracow	Physical Education
Poznań	Physical Education
Warsaw	Physical Education
Wrocław	Physical Education

SOURCE: *Handbook for Candidates to Higher Schools for the 1962–63 School Year (Informator dla kandydatów do szkół wyższych na rok szkolny 1962–63).* Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education, 1961. 320 p.

Appendix B.

Itinerary of Authors in Poland, March 1961

Institutions Visited	Officials Interviewed
	Warsaw
Ministry of Higher Education	Dr. Zygmunt Ratuszniak Director Department of Planning and Organization
Polish scientific publishers	Dr. S. Kalina, Director International Division
Ministry of Education	Dr. Józef Barbag, Director Department of Curriculum, Textbooks, and Visual Aids
Elementary School No. 87	Mgr. Aniela Krattowa, Director
Lyceum named for Jan Kochanowski	Mgr. Anna Łazarewiczowa, Director
Radio Technicum named for Martin Kasprzak	Dr. Stanisław Nasiadko Director
Institute of Pedagogy	Dr. M. Pęcherski, Director
Warsaw University	Dr. Stanisław Turski, Rector
Warsaw Polytechnic	Dr. Jerzy Bukowski, Rector Dr. Janusz Tymowski, Vice Rector
Central School of Rural Economy	Dr. Zbigniew Muszyński, Rector
Central School of Planning and Statistics	Dr. Kazimierz Romaniuk, Rector
	Cracow
Jagiellonian University	Dr. Stefan Grzybowski, Rector Dr. Karol Kozieł, Prorector
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy	Dr. Feliks Olszak, Rector
Higher School of Agriculture	Dr. Józef Kubica, Rector Dr. Tadeusz Lityński, Prorector
Academy of Medicine	Dr. Leon Tochowicz, Rector
Academy of Fine Arts	Dr. Janusz Stern, Prorector Dr. Zbigniew Chudzikiewicz, Prorector
Higher Theater School	Dr. Tadeusz Burnatowicz, Rector

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